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Fire protection is the watershed and every possible effort is made to execute with efficiency and accuracy the duties called for in the Protection Plan. Large numbers of picked firemen equipped with horses and fire-fighting tools are added to the force and distributed over the districts in locations of greatest fire danger. Lookouts are stationed on the lookout peaks, and telephone connections between the lookouts, district ranger headquarters, and firemen are completed. Each fireman has a thorough knowledge of the area to which he is assigned and has received instructions as to just what he must do in event of the event of fires starting in situations difficult to handle, the fireman is followed up by the district ranger with reinforcements. In addition to the regular fire-fighting force, cooperation in fire prevention and suppression is secured from hundreds of people located in the towns, settlements, lumber camps, and mines.

In the development of the resources and in providing for their protection, miles of roads, trails, and telephone lines have been built, bridges have been constructed across dangerous fords, and, for use by the Forest officers in doing all this work, headquarters buildings, patrol and lookout houses and pasture fences have been completed.

In order that the work upon the Forest could be handled with efficiency, and for the best interests of the Forest uses, it was divided into 7 administrative districts with district headquarters at Milford, Greenville, Magalia, Brush Creek, Quincy, Portola, and Table Rock. Each district is under the direct charge of a district ranger who handles all classes of business under the general supervision of the Forest supervisor at Quincy.

The Forest has been under administration since 1905, and during this time the selling and cutting of government timber has been regulated; individual ranges have been established for each grazer, allowing equal rights to all in proportion to their stock and ranch property; agricultural areas have been opened up to the people for commercial and domestic purposes has been made possible through the issuance of special permits.

In order to protect these vast areas of timber and grazing land from destruction by fire, a systematic plan of action is followed, based on years of experience and study.

being allowed the same freedom as in the old days before the National Forests were even thought of.

The immense watershed of the Feather River, around which the boundaries of the Forest are drawn, includes many reservoir sites which will be of great importance in regulating the flow of water for use in the valleys below and in increasing the opportunities for the generation of electrical power for commercial and domestic purposes. There are many locations for hotels and summer resorts, and a national recreation ground that can be equally enjoyed by all.

waters which form the third largest reservoir in the world. Whoever looks at this expanse of water, stored for such a great use, will fully appreciate the importance of protecting its watershed from fire. From this point-side trips can be made to Seneca and Butte Valley, points within the canyon of the North Fork; or one can continue up the eastern side of the reservoir to Westwood, a town built up exclusively for the operations of the Red River Lumber Company and within which is located one of the largest sawmills in California. The road from this point continues on through the famous Fredonia Pass to Susanville. From Canyon Dam west the road ascends to the Chico Summit, from which an excellent view can be obtained of the Sacramento Valley to the west and the headwaters of the North Fork of Feather River to the southeast. From this point on the road winds down through the beautiful Butte Meadows, follows the dividing ridge between the West Branch of the North Fork and Butte Creek to Stirling City, the home of the Diamond Match Lumber Company's big operations, extending then to Magalia, the ranger headquarters for the entire western section of the Forest, and then along the divide west of the big canyon of the West Branch to Oroville. An added attraction to the route from Crescent Mills to Susanville via Lights Creek Canyon is a side trip that can be made from the Lights Creek Ranger Station, patrol headquarters for the Lights Creek watershed, into the headwaters of Indian and Lone Rock Creeks, which constitute the finest fishing grounds to be found anywhere within the Forest. The distance from Crescent Mills to Lights Creek Ranger Station is 20 miles, and from Lights Creek to the Boulder Creek Patrol Station is 10 miles. These fishing grounds can be very plainly seen by

with the pines. This part of the National Forest becomes extremely dry, and great care should be taken not to throw "live" cigar or cigarette stubs into the inflammable underbrush. From Berry Creek on to Oroville the road winds through some of the finest apple orchards of northern California.

Traveling south from Quincy over the Indian Valley road, there are several extremely interesting routes that can be taken. The Indian Valley road from Quincy to Crescent Mills again crosses the Spanish Creek waters, gradually ascending to the summit between the Spanish Creek and Indian Creek watersheds. From here a wonderful view can be obtained, not only of the watersheds referred to but of the East Branch Canyon of the North Fork, formed by the intersection of those two great streams. The view of these watersheds and the canyon will bring home to the observer the great importance of protecting such scenery from the ravages of fire. The Fire Lookout on Mount Hough directly above this summit can see a fire in these watersheds the minute it starts. From Crescent Mills, 18 miles north of Quincy, the central switching station for all Forest Service telephone lines, 3 routes are possible: one extending west through Greenville, Canyon Dam, Longville, Magalia, and Oroville; also via Canyon Dam to Susanville; another directly north up Lights Creek Canyon and over Diamond Mountain to Susanville; and still another via Taylorsville, Genesee Valley, and Clover Valley to Beckwith.

The western route skirts the attractive Indian Valley to Greenville, a distance of 6 miles, then follows the Wolf Creek watershed for a distance of 10 miles to Canyon Dam, a structure built by the Great Western Power Company and backing up

Fork waters for a distance of 7 miles to the Chambers Creek patrol station, from which station advice concerning the surrounding country can be obtained from the patrolman located at that point. This patrolman is also in telephone communication with all of the lookout peaks and with the outside world. From this point the trail ascends out of the North Fork Canyon, following Chambers Creek to Chambers Creek patrol station, practically upon the Chico summit. The topography at this point is in the nature of an immense rolling plateau, cut at intervals of a few miles by the deep canyons of the tributaries of the North Fork of Feather River. Between these canyons are found numerous mountain lakes which are abundantly supplied with trout. In addition to the attractive fishing, this part of the country is well stocked with game. The traveler, if he so desires, can continue on to Longville over the Mosquito Creek trail to the North Fork at the mouth of Mosquito Creek, across the North Fork at the Deadwood Bridge, and over the Deadwood trail through Rich Gulch to Virgilia, a point on the East Branch of Feather River, and from there over the Kingsberry Ferry trail to Spanish Ranch and Quincy, this continuing over new and interesting country all of the time, all of which is equally attractive for hunting and fishing.

MIDDLE FORK CANYON AND CASCADE TRIP. Traveling over the Quincy-Oroville road from Quincy to Bucks, a distance of 17 miles, the trail extends south through Yellow Creek, skirting the eastern edge of Granite Basin, and dropping over the river bluffs and down into the Middle Fork Canyon, a canyon which is equal in magnitude and far surpassing in wildness that of the North Fork Canyon to the north. At Hartman Bar, the Middle

fish in the numerous lakes nearby and enjoy the wild, majestic scenery of this high alpine country. All of this territory is under observation by the fire lookout on Mount Elwell and by the patrolman at Long Lake, to see that no destructive fires are started.

SADDLE AND PACK HORSE TRIPS. For the fisherman and hunter who desires to get in closer touch with nature, three exceptionally good saddle and pack horse trips are possible: One through the North Fork Canyon and Chico Summit country; one into the Middle Fork Canyon and Cascade region; and one over the Grizzly Range into the Little Grizzly and Mount Ingalls country.

NORTH FORK CANYON AND CHICO SUMMIT TRIP. Starting at Quincy, one travels the main Quincy-Oroville road to Spanish Ranch and there branches off upon the Mountain House trail which follows Spanish Creek to the Mountain House summit or main divide between the Meadow Valley Basin and the North Fork of Feather River and drops down into the North Fork Canyon to Belden, a distance of 16 miles from Spanish Ranch and a good day's travel from Quincy. Belden is in the heart of the fishing and hunting country and furnishes hotel accommodations and a store from which supplies can be purchased if necessary. This point is also in direct telephone communication with all of the fire lookouts and fire patrolmen throughout the Canyon country, and any of the Forest officers can be notified of fires without cost to the sender.

From this point side trips can be made up the East Branch or North Fork of Feather River to the Three Lakes country about 3 miles south of Belden, or up Chip's Creek in a northwesterly direction. Continuing on, the trail follows the North

1. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. TOBACCO.—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. MAKING CAMP.—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.

4. LEAVING CAMP.—Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water or earth.

5. BONFIRES.—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.

6. FIGHTING FIRES.—If you find a ranger or State fire warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE

The National Forests are the great recreation grounds of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the country.

Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.

LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN

DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS

AND

DIRECTIONS TO

HUNTERS AND CAMPEERS

Additional copies of this map can be obtained free upon application to the Forest Supervisor, Quincy, Cal.

the fire lookout on Kettle Rock, who is in direct telephone communication with the patrolmen at Lights Creek and Boulder Creek Stations.

From Crescent Mills to Beckwith, via Taylorsville, the road follows up the Indian Creek watershed through Genesee Valley, which is one of the most beautiful valleys in the mountains, giving one a glimpse of the magnificent Grizzly Range and of Mount Ingalls, which towers up to a height of over 8,000 feet, being one of the highest peaks within the Forest. The great height of this peak makes its importance as a fire lookout especially great. The lookout man can cover the surrounding valleys and canyons with great accuracy. From Genesee Valley on, the road ascends the Clover Valley Creek Canyon, passing through especially fine fishing and hunting grounds, extends throughout the entire length of Clover Valley, and finally drops over the summit at Crocker Creek down into Sierra Valley to Beckwith. If anything happens to your machine and you want help, go to the patrol station at Abby Bridge, 20 miles from Taylorsville, or the headquarters ranger station 10 miles farther along. The patrolmen at these stations are in direct telephone connection with all the valley towns and will gladly forward any messages for you, in return for any information you may be able to give about fires discovered. If one so desires, instead of continuing to Beckwith, the road from Clover Valley to Milford can be taken, which passes through some of the finest grazing country within the entire Forest. This road connects at Milford with the main-traveled highway from Reno to Susanville, which extends through Honey Lake and Long Valley and follows the western shore of Honey Lake.

the Grizzly Range and drops into Grizzly Valley, a distance of 8 miles. Grizzly Valley is a typical mountain meadow country, lying between the high Grizzly Range extending along the west and the Mount Ingalls Peak Range upon the north, both slopes of which are heavily timbered down to the meadow contact. Grizzly Creek extending through the valley is bounteously supplied with trout for the reason of its more or less inaccessible location. In addition to the advantages of this country for fishing, its hunting is an attractive feature. From this point numerous side trips may be taken either down Little Last Chance to the Genesee Valley or south, following the main Grizzly Creek, through the more extensive valley country to the summit of Mount Ingalls, if one cares for the wonderful views obtained from such high peaks.

The Lovejoy patrol station is located directly on the main-traveled trail in Little Grizzly Valley, from which telephone connection is maintained with the lookout peak at Mount Ingalls and from there to the nearest town. The patrolman at the Lovejoy station is always ready to furnish all information possible to travelers and tourists and is particularly anxious to receive any reports of fires discovered in that locality.

The Plumas National Forest comprises an area of 1,433,600 acres, of which 337,222 are patented. The Government land contains a stand of timber estimated at over 13 billion feet board measure, while the timber on the patented land amounts to over 4 billion feet. In addition to the timber, the land has great value for grazing purposes, providing forage for 14,000 cattle and horses and 65,000 sheep.

Mining, which made this part of California so famous in the early days, is still actively carried on in all parts of the Forest; the prospector of to-day

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Plumas National Forest is for your use and enjoyment. It abounds with fish and game and excellent free camping places. To those who desire it, an opportunity is given to secure at a nominal rate permanent lots upon which to construct summer cottages.

The rangers cooperate with the State Fish and Game Commission and are authorized to sell fishing and hunting licenses. In addition, they will be found ready and willing to give any information and assistance possible.

WHERE THE HUNTING AND FISHING IS GOOD.

List of camping grounds where hotel accommodations can be obtained if desired:

Berry Creek, Big Bar, Camp Rodgers, Belden, Twain, Keddies, Spring Garden, Sloat, Blaisden, Mohawk, Clio, Portola, McNair Ranch, Gold Lake region, Johnsville, Nelson Point, Quincy Spanish Ranch, Meadow Valley, Bucks, Indian Falls, Crescent Mills Canyon Dam, Greenville, Taylorsville, Genesee, Prattville, Longville, Butte Valley, Seneca, Humbug Valley.

List of camping grounds where supplies are available:

Little Grizzly Valley, Lights Creek, Moonlight, Lone Rock, Indian Creek, Clover Creek, Rich, Virgilia, Butterfly Valley, Grizzly Valley, Little Grass Valley, Cascade Valley, Silver Lake, Crystal Lake.

Be sure to visit at least one of the Government Fire Lookouts. The lowest is over 7,000 feet in elevation.

Returning again to Quincy, two more routes are possible: One extending south across the Middle Fork of Feather River at Nelson Point, over the high summit at Onion Valley from which an extensive view of the tremendous Middle Fork Canyon can be seen, down through Gibsonville, which was in the days of "forty-nine" a wonderfully rich mining town, and from there on to Marysville via La Porte and Enterprise. From Onion Valley to far beyond La Porte the road passes through miles upon miles of brush fields which are the direct result of wasteful timber cutting and disastrous fires. By close observation a good stand of reproduction will be noticed coming in under the brush. This is the result of fires having been kept out of these areas by constant patrol and lookout service during the last few years.

The last route of importance follows the old Quincy-Beckwith stage line up through the Spring Garden watershed by the famous Spring Garden loop and tunnel, dropping over the Spring Garden summit into the headwaters of the Middle Fork of Feather River, skirting the fertile Mohawk Valley, and continuing to Reno through Sierra and Long Valleys. This route passes through one of the finest timber belts in the Forest, and its protection from fire is of great importance. For this reason patrolmen are stationed at Spring Garden, Clio, and Clareville, all of whom are in direct telephone communication with the head patrolman at Jackson Creek near Cromberg.

One of the principal scenic and fishing attractions within the Forest is the Gold Lake region, situated 8 miles south of Mohawk Valley within the main Sierra Crest, accessible to automobiles by the county highway extending from Mohawk to Sierra City. Thousands of people go into this region each year to

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
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PLUMAS NATIONAL FOREST CALIFORNIA

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